GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

The newest section of CDC's campus, which includes CDC's Emergency Operations Center (EOC), is visible from this viewpoint. The EOC coordinates responses to health crises such as the 2010 Haiti earthquake, the 2014 Ebola outbreak and the 2015-2016 Flint, MI, lead contaminated water concern. To the far right is CDC Parkway, leading to CDC's public entrance and the David J. Sencer CDC Museum, where you can learn about the history of CDC and view exhibitions about public health issues.

CDC works 24/7 to save lives and protect America from health and safety threats, whether these occur here in the U.S. or stopping them around the world. CDC increases the health security of our nation by putting science and advanced technology into action to prevent and reduce disease. Whether diseases start at home or abroad, are chronic or acute, curable or preventable, human error or deliberate attack, CDC fights disease and supports communities, and those who live in them, to do the same.

Looking forward, CDC will continue to build new facilities to accommodate the growing demands from diseases that threaten Americans' health and to continue its role as the world's leading health protection agency.

2010s

CDC 24/7 Saving Lives. Protecting People. Saving Money through Prevention.™

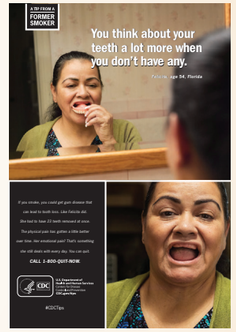
CDC has significantly advanced since it was created in 1946 as a wartime agency devoted to malaria control.

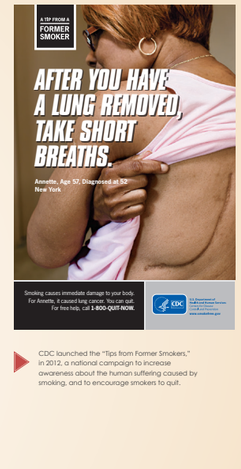
Today, it is the nation's health security agency. We work 24/7, saving lives and protecting people from diseases, injuries, and disabilities, as well as other health threats including natural disasters and bioterrorism attacks.

CDC helps protect the nation from bacterial and viral diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas. Two species of mosquito, such as the one here, are responsible for spreading such diseases as dengue fever, chikungunya virus, and the Zika virus.

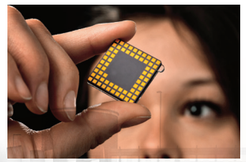
CDC responded to the Ebola epidemic, in 2014-2016, in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea, the largest Ebola outbreak in history. CDC helped to find and trace the people who came into contact with Ebola, confirmed cases of Ebola through laboratory testing, and helped establish infection control procedures and social mobilization campaigns.

A CDC scientist works with avian influenza virus. Lab samples are grown to share with partner laboratories to develop vaccines as part of preparing for an influenza that could spread around the world.





CDC launched the "Tips from Former Smokers," in 2012, a national campaign to increase awareness about the human suffering caused by smoking, and to encourage smokers to quit.



Computer technology advancements are transforming how quickly and accurately a disease can be identified. A CDC computer technology specialist holds a gene sequencing computer chip designed to quickly identify viral DNA in a gene. Called advanced molecular detection (AMD), this 21st-century technology is assisting with genetic decoding of germs and other bacteria, allowing CDC experts to go from a probability to certainty of type of disease in record time to save lives.

CDC staff work with dangerous viruses and bacteria every day. These CDC workers handle dangerous agents in a Biosafety Level 4 laboratory, the highest biosafety level of laboratory at CDC. They wear air-tight, self-contained, positive-pressure suits to keep them safe from contamination by the life-threatening viruses they work with.

CDC works to bring increased attention to stop major and often preventable threats to patient safety when receiving medical care. This culture plate shows the growth of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) bacteria, an infection patients can get while receiving medical treatment in a healthcare facility such as a hospital.

Our world is increasingly interconnected, and new diseases are emerging at a record rate, often with the ability to quickly cross borders and spread. The most effective and least expensive way to protect Americans from diseases and other health threats that begin overseas is to stop them before they spread to the U.S.

Million Hearts® Begins with You

Million Hearts® is a national initiative to help prevent 1 million heart attacks and strokes by 2017. Led by CDC and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Million Hearts® brings together communities, health systems, nonprofit organizations, federal agencies, and private-sector partners from across the country to fight heart disease and stroke.

To learn more about CDC's rich history, visit the David J. Sencer CDC Museum.
www.cdc.gov\museum

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES USA
CDC CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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